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NO. 11.

The history of the administration of civil-
zed Government presents no parallel to this
scene. Many of the partisans of Gen. Jack-
son have shrunk from the task of defending it
and taken refuge in a loud denial of the facts.
Public writers of some repute did not
scruple to affirm that there had been no in-
vasion on account of antislavery opinions, as if—
use the language of the Roman histo-
rians—they had not said so did but that
they did not say so in the memory of the
living men. After a while, the charges
were taken up by the press abandoned, and
only serving to suggest the President
guilted himself on the principle of *rotam
tuam in altero confertur* to suppose that the
public would derive an advantage from em-
ploying new arguments just as the old ones were
controverted, by experience, too correctly for per-
forming their duties with ability and success.
This course, which, if applied to practice in
private life, would be thought to argue a de-
gree of imbecility or egotism, in its effects
to assume, and would immediately ruin the
most prosperous establishments—was grave-
ly announced as an acknowledged truth. It
was affirmed that the natural effect of posses-

COMMUNICATED FOR THE "SENTINEL."

Military Meeting.

At a large and respectable meeting of the Volunteers and Militia of the 2d Brigade 5th Division P. M. held at the Court-house in Gettysburg, on Saturday the 24th Dec. 1831: Capt. JAMES BELL, was called to the Chair, and Capt. ROBERT McKINNEY and Quarter-Master J. B. DANNER appointed Secretaries.

The object of meeting being stated—
On motion—Major A. G. Miller, Maj. H. Myers, Capt. G. Cowner, Capt. Kerr, and Capt. Ash, were appointed a committee to draft an Address and Resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting—who reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:—

The proper organization and discipline of the Militia of this Commonwealth, is a subject of great importance, and by no means free from difficulty. As a means of defence, the Militia are depended upon: which renders it necessary that their organization and discipline should, if possible, equal their importance. In a Republic like this, where the Government is directed by the Sovereign People; where "the right of the citizens to bear arms in defence of themselves and the State, shall not be questioned;" where "no standing army shall, in time of peace, be kept up without the consent of the legislature;" where the right of suffrage, and the benefits of government, are equally enjoyed by all: it is right and proper that every citizen should contribute to the general defence. For this reason, the Constitution requires that "The freemen of this Commonwealth shall be armed and disciplined for its defence;" but how they are to be "armed and disciplined," is to be provided by law. The Legislature has the control and direction of this subject. Since the adoption of our Constitution, many successive laws for "the regulation of the militia," have been enacted; and it is much to be regretted, that defects have existed either in these laws, or in their administration, until public confidence is impaired in the efficacy of the Militia as a means of defence.

That these defects have not originated with the Militia themselves, their patriotism and valor exhibit abundant proof. The history of our country is a fair record of the valor, the patriotism, and the achievements of the Militia engaged in our revolutionary struggle; of their energy and effort in the battles on our Northern frontier; of the alacrity with which they rallied around the standard of their country, when a foreign foe attempted to invade our shores; and of their noble defence of the City of New-Orleans. But, however patriotic and brave they may be, they have no inducements nor advantages "in these peaceful times," to become soldiers. They are compelled by law to assemble for parade, once in each year by companies; and once by battalions or regiments; and when so assembled, they are without the means of instruction, or the time to procure it; without the dress or appearance of soldiers, and, in many instances, even without arms. Therefore it cannot be correctly said, that the *Enrolled Militia* are "armed and disciplined." They know not, from experience, what discipline is—nor are they now provided by law with arms of any kind. In these particulars, the present system is certainly defective; and we might add, it is the cause of much unnecessary trouble and inconvenience and injury to the individual—of prejudice to morality—of disrepute to the military science—and of excessive burden to the government.

It is not the desire of this Committee to have the Militia System abandoned—for it is a wise maxim, "In time of peace, prepare for war;" but some modification might be made, conformable with the requisitions of the Constitution, and advantageous to the community. If some provision were made by law, to abolish the Battalion or Regimental trainings of the Militia—and, in lieu thereof, have the commissioned and non-commissioned Officers of each Brigade or Regiment to encamp once in each year, according to the rules and regulations of war, under strict duty for a limited time, information would be received by them, which would be imparted to their respective companies at their company parade. The Militia, in this way, would be as perfectly organized and armed as at the present—they could be enrolled, classed and numbered—the nature of their arms would be as satisfactorily returned, and their discipline more perfect.

Under the present laws for the "regulation of the Militia," more encouragement is extended to the Volunteer system. Many patriotic and brave men have been induced to enrol themselves in Volunteer companies, under a pledge that on seven years' service they shall be exonerated from military duty, unless in time of war. But this is not sufficient encouragement; and for want of it, this system, and the only one of any consequence, must languish. This system has the favorable feelings of the public. The Volunteers are emphatically the Citizen Soldiers of our country; and are depended upon, in the first instance, as a means of defence in times of danger from abroad, and of protection against insurrections at home. Much depends upon them; and for this reason they should be encouraged—But, however attentive they may be to

their duty as soldiers, when on parade; and however apt they may be to learn, and their officers to instruct, yet they have not sufficient means to acquire competent information. If some compensation were allowed, to defray the expenses of Volunteer Companies and Battalions, and to enable them to provide more complete uniform, and periodical encampments were required—ample encouragement would be rendered, to induce men to volunteer in defence of their country, and in support of their country's laws. By an annual encampment discipline would be enforced, the relative duties of officers and soldiers would be better known, and their instructions in the military science more perfect.

If it should be objected, that this plan would be expensive to individuals, and burdensome to government, it might be answered, that if a small sum could not be collected from the enrolled militia, in lieu of their battalion and regimental days of training, it would not cost the government more than the expenses of the present system, and would be productive of more good.

As the object of this meeting is to take into consideration the propriety of electing Delegates to the proposed Military Convention, to be held at Harrisburg on the second day of Jan. next—this Committee take pleasure in recommending said Convention: as, by a convention of individuals experienced in military affairs, assembled from different parts of the State, the defects of the present system can be more easily ascertained, and a remedy more amply suggested.

We have, probably, entered into this subject more fully than was desirable at this time; but a disposition to lend our aid in correcting the present system, and to direct the attention of Delegates (if it should please this meeting to elect) to the subject, form our only excuse. We therefore conclude, by suggesting for the consideration of the meeting the following Resolutions:—
Resolved, That it is right and proper to elect Delegates to a Military Convention to be held at Harrisburg, on the 2d day of January next, to take into consideration the defects in the present Militia system of this Commonwealth—and to suggest such improvement therein as can be made consistently with the requisites of the constitution.

Resolved, That taking into consideration the importance of this subject, and as this Brigade comprises part of York county, that the number of Delegates be four.

Resolved, That we disapprove of the members sitting in the convention in Military dress.

When the following persons were duly elected Delegates to the said Convention—Col. Michael C. Clarkson, Maj. Andrew G. Miller, Maj. Elisha Garretson, and Maj. Jacob Saunders—with power to supply vacancies.

Resolved, That these proceedings be signed by the Chairman and Secretaries, and published.

JAMES BELL, Jr. Chairman.
ROBERT McKINNEY, Secretary.
JOEL B. DANNER, Secretary.

The Miners' Journal has the following:—"The following calculation, exhibiting the saving in the use of Anthracite coal in the place of wood in the manufacturing of hats, is the result of information obtained from several persons engaged in this business at Reading, who have adopted the former fuel, and may be relied upon: 3 pecks of coal is sufficient to keep boiling throughout the day a hatter's kettle, requiring six hands. This is equal to 4½ bushels per week. The quantity of wood consumed in the same operation per week, is one cord. This fuel requires one hand to be constantly employed at the fire alone, only three hands being at the same time enabled to work at the kettle, connected with the business. Thus one ton of anthracite coal would be equal to at least six cords of wood, and at the same time furnish employment to double the number of workmen, as well as to save the unprofitable labor of one hand in the manufacturing of hats. The greater uniformity in heat obtained by burning this fuel is said to be another very important advantage in this business, as the coloring is liable to injury from a variation."

Cold.—We have been informed, says the Lancaster Examiner, that six of the drivers connected with stage lines running from this city, have been disabled within the past week, by the severity of the weather, and are suffering from frost-bitten limbs and other injuries.

The Boston Evening Gazette states that more deaths took place the last week, in that city, than have occurred in any one week for the last 20 years.

Sagacity.—The Caroline, from Calcutta, recently wrecked near the mouth of the Delaware, had on board an Elephant. After the vessel was abandoned, she was hauled from the beach, and the elephant, conscious of being the only living thing on board, answered by a tremendous noise. This sagacious animal was afterwards launched in the surf, and reached the shore alive.


It is estimated that the annual manufacture of hats in this country, amounts to 10,500,000 dollars—that the business employs 15,000 persons, viz: 15,000 men and boys, and 3000 females, whose total wages are computed at \$4,200,000 a year, which is about \$240 for each person; and that the whole number of persons subsisted by the business is from 50 to 60,000, while in consequence of the thorough establishment of the manufacture by the protection, the consumer is furnished with a better article at a reduced price.

PUBLIC SALE.

IN pursuance of the last will and testament of MARY KNIGHT, deceased, will be Exposed to Public Sale, on Monday the 9th day of January next, on the premises,

A Lot of Ground,

Situate in Mountpleasant township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Benjamin Whisler, Samuel Spangler and Wilhelmus Houghtelin, containing 9 Acres 55 Perches and allowance—on which is erected a

 1½ story Log House, and Log Stable; a spring of water convenient to the house; a young Orchard; a proportion of Woodland.—An indisputable title will be given.

Will be Exposed to Public Sale, at the same time and place, the

Personal Property

of said deceased, viz:
A Cow, Sheep, Beds, Bosteads and Bedding, a ten-plate Stove and Pipe, Tables, Chairs, a case of Drawers, and a variety of Household and Kitchen Furniture

Sale will commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. when attendance will be given, and the terms made known by

G. COWNOVER, Esq.

Dec. 27. ts
If the Real Property is not sold on said day, it will be RENTED.

PUBLIC SALE.

IN pursuance of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Adams county, Will be Exposed to Public Sale, on Monday the 23d of January next, at the Court house in the borough of Gettysburg.

A Tract of Land,

Situate in Cumberland township, Adams county, adjoining lands of William McPherson, the heirs of John Sweney, deceased, the heirs of J. McConaughy, deceased, and others, containing

333 ACRES,

more or less, on which are erected a two-story weather-boarded Dwelling-house, a Log Barn, a good well of water, and an Orchard. There is a good proportion of excellent Woodland, and fine Meadow.

—ALSO—

At the same time and place,



A Tract of unimproved Land,

Situate in Franklin township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Dennis McGuire, John Robinson and others, containing NINETY ACRES, more or less.—To be sold as the Estate of W. M. HAMILTON, deceased.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, M. of said day, when attendance will be given, and the terms made known by
JAMES BLACK, } Adm'rs
JESSE HAMILTON, }
By the Court.

JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.

Dec. 20. ts
If the above Property is not sold on said day, it will be RENTED.

FRESH ASSORTMENT

OF GOODS.

THIS DAY,

DAVEY & ZIEGLER,

ARE receiving and opening a SE-
COND STOCK of Goods this Fall, comprising every article of

DRY-GOODS, GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,

China, Glass & Queens-ware,
LEGHORN, STRAW, GIMP, NAVARINO,

DUNSTABLE and ORLEANS
BONNETS,

Fur and Hair Caps,

which are to be sold as low as any man can sell. Grateful for past favors, they solicit a continuance of the same.

Gettysburg, Nov. 28. tf

Potter's EYE-WATER,

For the cure of Sore, or Inflamed Eyes.

Mr. POTTER:—
Sir—I take pleasure to bear testimony to the excellent effects of your Eye-Water.—
Few cases occurred in my family, viz my wife and son, who were both troubled with very weak eyes; and by its operation on a person in my employ, I was induced to a trial, which, I am happy to say, has realized my anticipations; and I believe it to be a remedy of intrinsic merit in the cure of sore eyes.

Your's, with respect,
S. MARSHALL,
Fifth, near Chestnut-street.

Moore's Mills, Del. Co. Pa. May 4, 1830.

Mr. W. POTTER:—

Dear Sir—For several months my eyes were in such a diseased condition that I could hardly see. Various washes and remedies were tried, but did no good until Mr. D. Connor furnished me with some of your Eye-Water, which in 48 hours removed all pain, and every vestige of inflammation. My family have all been afflicted in the same way, and similar results have always followed the use of your remedy.

Your obedient servant,
S. McLAUGHLIN.

—ALSO—
POTTER'S

Oxygenated Anti-Febrifuge,

For the cure of Intermitting Fever or Fever and Ague

It does not contain a particle of any mineral substance whatever, but is strictly and purely vegetable. Certificates of cures, and printed directions for taking the medicine, accompany each bottle.

Just received & for Sale at the Drug Store of Dr. J. GILBERT, Gettysburg.
Nov. 15. ad

Sheriff's Sales.

IN pursuance of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas, and to me directed, Will be Exposed to Public Sale, on Saturday the 21st day of January next, at 12 o'clock, M. at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg, the following REAL ESTATE, viz:

A Tract of Land,

In Germany township, Adams county, adjoining lands of John Kugler, Abraham Zell and others, containing 14 Acres, more or less, on which are erected

 a two-story Log Dwelling-house, Log Shop, a Barn, part log and part frame, with an Orchard.—ALSO,

A LOT OF

WOODLAND,

In Germany township, Adams county, adjoining lands of John Zell and others, containing One Acre, more or less.—Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of *Susanna Kuntz*.

—ALSO—


A Lot of Ground,

Situate in Mummasburg, Franklin township, Adams county, adjoining lot of Christian Harshy, fronting on Baltimore-street, and known on the general plan of said town by No. 7, containing ½ of an acre, more or less.—Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of *Henry Keiler*.

—ALSO—

A Tract of Land,

Situate in Liberty township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Jas. Moore, James Maginly and others, containing Sixty Acres, more or less, on which are erected a


 1½ story Log Dwelling-house and Double Log Barn, with an Orchard.—Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of *Hugh Bigham*.

—ALSO—

In pursuance of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas, Will be Exposed to Public Sale, on Friday the 30th day of January next, at 1 o'clock, P. M. on the premises,

A Tract of Land,

Situate in Latimore township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Jacob Myers, John Chronister and others, containing Seventy-eight Acres, more or less, on which are erected a

 1½ story Log Dwelling-house, Double Log Barn, and well of water; a one-story Log Tenant house, and Log Stable.—Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of *Isaac Everett*.

WM. S. COBEAN, Sheriff.
Sheriff's-Office, Gettysburg, Dec. 27, 1831. ts

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Hon. JOHN REED, Esq. President of the several Courts of Common Pleas, in the Counties composing the Ninth District, and Justice of the Courts of Over and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the said District—and DANIEL SHEFFER and WM. McCLEAN, Esquires, Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, and Justices of the Courts of Over and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the County of Adams—have issued their precept, bearing date the 30th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty one, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas, and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and General Jail Delivery, and Court of Over and Terminer, at Gettysburg, on Monday the 23d day of January next—

Notice is hereby Given

To all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner, and Constables, within the said County of Adams, that they be then and there, in their proper persons, with their Rolls, Records, Inquisitions, Examinations, and other Remembrances, to do those things which to their offices, and in that behalf, appertain to be done—and also they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are, or then shall be, in the Jail of the said County of Adams, are to be then and there, to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Dated at Gettysburg, the 20th day of December, A. D. 1831.

WM. S. COBEAN, Sheriff.

NOTICE.

GEORGE KERR & ANDREW G. MILLER, Assignees of PETER BEISEL, under a deed of voluntary assignment, have presented to the Court and filed their several Accounts in this Office for settlement and confirmation, at the next Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, to be held at Gettysburg on Wednesday the 23th day of January next.

G. WELSH, Proth'y.
Prothonotary's Office, Gettysburg, Dec. 26, 1831. td

To my Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE, that I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this Commonwealth; and that they have appointed Monday the 23d of January next, for hearing me and my Creditors, at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg, when and where you may attend if you think proper.

JOHN TANEY.

Dec. 27. 3t

BLACKSMITHS WANTED.

THE Subscribers wish to employ a few good BLACKSMITHS at their Cutlery Manufactory, Hagers-town, Washington County, Maryland—to whom good wages and constant employment will be given.


JOHNSTON, PRICE & Co.

Dec. 27. 4t

Stop the Thief & Runaway!

\$100 REWARD.

WAS Stolen from the stable of Martin Eichelberger, on Saturday the 26th of November, 1831,

 A Blood Bay Horse, handsomely made, good carriage & action, with a large bald and two hind feet white, black mane and tail, about 10 years old.

Said horse was taken by my boy LOYD, who absconded from me the same evening, and was seen at the residence of said Eichelberger. Loyd is a bright Mulatto or Mustee, about 5 feet 2 inches high, looks at first sight to be a stout boy, but is broad across the shoulders, black and a bushy head of hair, when spoken to he is quick of apprehension, speaks very rapidly, walks stooped or bent forward when travelling; he is young, about 18 years of age; had on when he left home, a small white broad brim hat, well worn; light drab coat and pantaloons, well worn, of domestic make—nevertheless he might have changed his coat for a blue or black one, which he had; had on a new pair of coarse double-soled shoes, well nailed, and a red flannel roundabout.

I will give the above Reward for said Boy and Horse, if secured so that I may get them again, or seventy-five dollars for the boy, and twenty-five for the horse. All letters will be duly attended to if directed to me, Double Pipe-creek, Frederick county, Md.

DANIEL M. KEMP.

Dec. 6. 5t

WHOLESALE & RETAIL
PLATING Establishment,
GETTYSBURG, PA.

J. B. DANNER,

FROM the encouragement received, has been induced to commence the Manufacturing of the following Articles, viz:—

BITS, STIRRUPS,

Coach and Gig Mounting,

Joints, Side-door, Dush & Body Handles,

BELL, CAP, RING & PLAIN HOB-BANDS,

WINKERS & PADS,

Top and Trace Finishers,

ORNAMENTS,

of all descriptions, & of the latest patterns.

He also attends very particularly to Custom work, as he has done heretofore. He warrants and stands good for all work done in his Shop, that the same shall not be exceeded by any Establishment in the United States.

All orders from a distance shall be thankfully received, the same attended to with promptness, done in the best manner, and on the most accommodating terms.

Gettysburg, Sept. 6. tf

COUGH DROPS,

OR
INDIAN SPECIFIC,

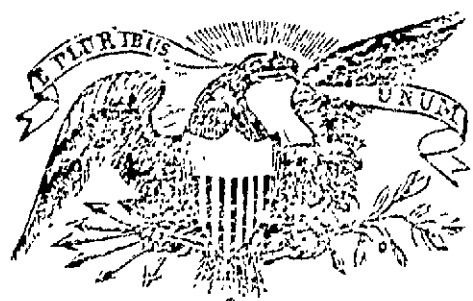
For the prevention and cure of Coughs,

Colds, Asthmas, Consumptions, Spitting of Blood, & diseases of the Breast & Lungs.

DR. CLARKSON FREEMAN, the proprietor of this Specific, resided upwards of four years among the different tribes of North-American Indians; and with unwearied diligence used every means in his power to acquire a knowledge of the different remedies used by them, for the cure of their sick and wounded; & more particularly of those which they take to prevent and cure consumptions, and complaints of the breast and lungs. He observed the Indians were subject to numerous and similar complaints to those of the white people; and from their mode of living, and being exposed to the inclemency of all weathers, many of their complaints were more complicated and violent. Although many of their diseases were of such a nature as would with people in a civilized state have terminated in confirmed consumptions; yet, during all the time he was with them, he did not hear of one who died of a consumption. So happy are they in their knowledge of remedies, and so certain of their effects, when in time applied, that it may be said, "a true consumption is a disease never known or heard of among them." The truth of this observation must be corroborated by all who have had the opportunity of becoming acquainted with these people. It may then be asked, why are they exempt from these complaints? The reason is obvious, because they immediately seek for relief, and prevent those complaints, which incessantly undermine the constitution, & bring on incurable consumptions.

Bills of directions accompany each bottle of the Specific, pointing out in a conspicuous manner, all the symptoms in the different stages of these distressing diseases; also particular directions respecting diet and regimen, and how patients are to conduct themselves through every stage until health is restored—for vain and useless would be the prescriptions of the ablest physicians, accompanied with the most powerful and useful medicines, if his directions are not faithfully adhered to.

The public are informed that the depositions of 287 persons have been taken before the proper authorities in the city of Lancaster, all completely cured of the most desperate cases of Consumption; some of which are detailed in the bill accompanying the bottles. For sale by SAMUEL H. BUEHLER, Druggist, Gettysburg.



ADAMS SENTINEL.

Gettysburg, Jan. 10.

—We have given, this week, part of the Address of the National Republican Convention to the People of the U. States, and shall conclude it in our next. It is calmly but cogently written, and we recommend a careful perusal of it to our readers.

The Legislature of Georgia has adjourned, after a very stormy session. Amongst the acts passed, is one providing for the immediate survey and occupancy of the Cherokee lands! The crisis has approached! We shall soon see, whether the Executive of the U. States will protect these unfortunate Cherokees—or whether solemn treaties and plighted faith are but "as chaff before the wind."

The Military Convention which met at Harrisburg, on the 2d inst. adjourned on Thursday evening last—after the adoption of the following recommendations, upon the subject of the Militia System, to the Legislature:—

That the citizens of this commonwealth ought to be divided into two classes.

That all such citizens that will uniform themselves voluntarily according to law, ought to compose the first class, and be called the active militia; and that all such citizens between the ages of 21 and 45 who will not equip themselves, shall be called the second class, and pay a certain sum in lieu thereof, for the encouragement of the volunteers, and of the first class of militia.

That the first class only ought to be subject to drill or duty in the time of peace.

That all militia trainings not in uniforms, should be abolished, and that the second class ought not to be required to do military duty, except when called forth to execute the laws, to suppress insurrections, and repel invasions.

That the first class be furnished with arms and accoutrements, camp equipage, music, powder, and five days rations in each year, and be required to encamp for instruction three successive days in each year.

The militia shall be enrolled as required by law by the proper officers, and every enrolled militia man of the second class, (except minors) should annually pay the sum of one dollar, to be collected as the county rates and levies are now by law collected, and paid into the treasury of this commonwealth.

The second class should have such officers as may be necessary; and all the commissioned officers in each Brigade or Regiment, shall assemble annually, at such place, as may be fixed upon by the commanding officer of such Brigade or Regiment for inspection and drill for three days in succession, for which attendance and service, they should be allowed one dollar per day each, to be paid out of the fund created as aforesaid.

That dollars per day should be allowed to each Brigade or Regiment for the pay of musicians during such annual parade; should they desire it, a sufficient quantity of camp equipage to be furnished each Brigade or Regiment for the acquirement of a knowledge of camp duty. At such parades the officers may, by ballot, select from their number the individual who shall act as the instructing officer. The officers of Volunteers to drill in the same manner in Brigade or Regiment of Volunteers; if there be no such Brigade or Regiment, then to be joined in the drill with the militia officers. Volunteers to have the right to make their own by-laws, and manage their own funds.

The first class to be subject at all times to the requisitions of the state Executive, in compliance with the provisions of the constitution.

That a committee be appointed to draft a memorial to Congress, to be signed by the President, Vice-President and Secretaries, in behalf of this body, asking a revision of the militia laws of the United States.

That the proceedings of this convention be recommended to the early and serious attention of the Legislature: with that view, that the officers of the convention lay before them, an authenticated copy of the Journal.

The following resolution, relative to the first division, was also adopted:

Resolved. That this convention, in consequence of the peculiar, and opposed situation of the city of Philadelphia, recommend to the consideration of the Legislature, the propriety of such a variation in the general law, as will permit the establishment in the district, now composed of the city and county of Philadelphia, of one division of Volunteers, and granting for the purposes of supporting the same, all the fines imposed and collected from the first and second class, within the said district. Provided, that no claim be made by the said division, on the General Fund, and that it shall determine the number of days of encampment for its own instruction.

The Officers of the Convention were J. B. Alexander, of Westminster, President—W. B. Mitchell, of Perry, J. Downy, of Lancaster, W. Poole, of Cumberland, and A. Price, of Delaware, Vice-Presidents—W. S. Franklin, of Harrisburg, and S. Torbert, of Bucks, Secretaries. Above 100 Delegates were in attendance.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Arrivals at New-York bring Liverpool advices to the 17th November, inclusive.

ENGLAND.

Rumors of an intended resignation of the ministers had prevailed for several days, the contrary being the current. This indication in the policy of the ministry had, it was thought, strengthened the opposition. The hope of passing the reform bill by converts among the lords, is admitted by that party to be fallacious—the bill being the largest number of changes in favor of it, and there being three or four that formerly supported the bill who will now oppose it. Further delay in

the creation of new peers, with a view of carrying the measure, is condemned.

The alarm about the cholera had greatly subsided, although there has been an increase of cases at Sunderland, and one had presented itself at Newcastle—it being considered generally to be of domestic, and not foreign origin: though the London Courier has no hesitation in pronouncing it the Asiatic cholera, modified and changed by the climate of England.

Mr. O'Connell had proposed to form a grand national union, with a view of giving effect to the expression of opinion on political subjects.

FRANCE.

The peerage bill had not yet been presented to the house of peers. Its passage in that body was doubted, unless new peers were created, which project presented serious difficulties. A debate recently occurred in the chamber of deputies on the subject of ministers having received the sons of marshal Ney into the French army, from a foreign service. The propriety of which measure was conceded by the chambers.

The minister of marine had despatched telegraphic information to all the sea-ports, directing the most rigid quarantine to be enforced upon all vessels coming from England, to avoid the introduction of the cholera.

BELGIUM AND HOLLAND.

Some uneasiness was felt in consequence of the continued silence of the king of Holland upon the subject of the approval of the treaty between these two powers, and a report that he had appealed to the emperor of Russia—it was, however, thought that he would ultimately accede to the terms of the treaty.

SPAIN.

There had been some movements in the army of Spain, which had given rise to active speculations among the political circles of Paris, as to the objects of Ferdinand.

RUSSIA AND POLAND.

There is nothing from these countries, except the official report of prince Paskewitch, of the storming and capture of Warsaw. The whole loss of the Russian army is computed at 3,000 killed, including 63 officers, and 7,500 wounded, including 445 officers.

TURKEY.

There had been an extraordinary phenomenon in Constantinople. After an uncommonly sultry night, threatening clouds rose about six in the morning of the 5th of October in the horizon to the south west, and a noise between thunder and tempest was heard, and yet not to be compared with either—it increased every moment, and the inhabitants, roused from their sleep, awaited with anxious expectation, the issue of this threatening phenomenon—lumps of ice soon fell, as large as a man's foot, falling first singly, and then like a shower of stones, which destroyed every thing that they came in contact with. Some of these were picked up an hour afterwards, which weighed above a pound.

This dreadful storm passed over Constantinople and along the Bosphorus, over Thracia, Bulgaria, and Belgrade, and the fairest, nay, the only hope of this beautiful and fertile tract, the vintage, just commenced, was destroyed in a day. Animals of all kinds, and even some persons, are said to have been killed: an innumerable quantity are wounded, and the damage done to the houses is incalculable. Besides that, scarcely a window has escaped in all the country. The force of the falling masses of ice was so great that they broke to atoms all the tiles on the roofs, and shattered, like musket balls, planks half an inch thick. Since that day the rain has not ceased to pour down in torrents, and, from the slight way in which the houses are built, almost wholly consisting of windows, and with very flat roofs that have nothing to keep off the wet besides tiles, innumerable families are not much more comfortable than in bivouac.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.

We understand that the nomination of Gov. Cass, as Secretary of War, was confirmed, by the unanimous vote of the Senate, on Friday last.

We learn also that yesterday the following appointments, by the President of the U. States, were confirmed by the Senate, viz:

Francis Baylies, of Massachusetts, to be Charge des Affaires to Buenos Ayres, vice Mr. Forbes, deceased.

John Nelson, of Maryland, to be Charge des Affaires to Naples.—*Nat. Intell.*

January 5.

We learn that the nomination by the President of the United States, of Jas. Buchanan, of Pennsylvania, to be Minister Extraordinary and Envoy Plenipotentiary to Russia, was yesterday confirmed by the Senate. We learn, further, that the nomination of M. Davvazac, to be Charge des Affaires to the Netherlands, was confirmed by the Senate on Tuesday.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Benton, on leave, introduced a bill to reduce the duty on Indian blankets and other Indian goods, which was read and ordered to a second reading. After the presentation of petitions, and second readings of the bills, the bill providing for the settlement of the claims of certain States for the interest on advances made by them to the United States, during the late war, was ordered to a second reading.

In the House of Representatives, among the resolutions introduced, was one by Mr. Davis, of South Carolina, calling on the Committee on Foreign Relations to enquire into the expediency of reducing the number of our Ministers resident abroad, above the rank of Charge d'Affaires, to three, viz: to England, France, and Russia. It was adopted, on a division, by a vote of—ayes 29. Mr. Drayton submitted a resolution on the subject of increasing the pay and emoluments of naval officers so as to place them on an equality with officers of similar rank in the army, which was also agreed to. Mr. Drayton likewise introduced a bill, from the Military Committee, to increase the pay of armorers in the army of the United States, which was read twice and committed to a Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

The resolution of Mr. Blair, of Tennessee, was, together with the amendments, laid upon the table, on motion of Mr. Wickliffe. The remainder of the sitting was occupied in the consideration of private bills.

January 6.

In the Senate, yesterday, a number of private bills were passed, and others matured.—The bill providing for the final settlement of claims for interest on advances made during the late war, by the several States to the United States, was passed. Mr. Benton's bill to reduce the duties on Indian Blankets and other Indian goods, having received two readings, Mr. Benton moved its reference to the Committee on Finance. After some discussion, this motion was lost; Ayes 17, Nocs 25. Mr. Dickenson's motion to refer it to the Committee on Manufactures, prevailed by a vote of 25 to 18. Some time was spent in the consideration of Executive business. The Senate adjourned over to Monday next.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Drayton, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill making further provision for the Military Academy at West Point. A bill to add a part of the Southern to the Northern District of the State of Alabama, was passed. A discussion of some length took place upon a motion to recommit to the Committee on Claims, the bill reported from the Committee on Military Affairs, providing for the adjustment of the claims of the State of South Carolina against the U. States, in which Messrs. Adams, McDuffie, Speight, E. Everett, Burges, &c. took a part. The motion to recommit was lost by a large majority, and the House adjourned without taking the question on the amendment to the bill reported by the committee of the Whole.

The Tariff.—It will be seen that on Mr. Benton's resolution about alum salt, a brief, but decided debate took place, and the reference of the resolution clearly shows the state of feeling in the Senate. Because of some things that have been stated, we quote the following from the National Gazette:—

"Mr. Clay came out decidedly and manfully respecting the American System. He eulogised it in warm terms, and stated, that on a suitable occasion, he would detail its advantages. His plan of action is one of compromise, as to particular points but of unequivocal support of the principle of protection." On the latter point, we well know that Mr. Clay will yield nothing—except to the will of the majority. He has no desire to "nullify" that—if argument and the rightfulness of the cause, shall fail to support it.

The direction given by the senate to Mr. Benton's blanket-bill, leaves not the shadow of a doubt as to the course which that body will pursue; shewing a settled determination not to sacrifice the principle of protection to manufactures, and in that view is highly interesting.—*Niles' Register.*

HARRISBURG, Jan. 5.

State Legislature.—IN THE SENATE, January 3d, at 10 A. M. the Speaker took the chair, but a sufficient number of members to constitute a quorum not appearing, adjourned till to-morrow.

On the 4th a quorum of members appeared in their seats. A number of petitions were presented. The Secretary of the Commonwealth delivered a message from the Governor, communicating a report of the canal commissioners, relative to the exhaustion of the funds appropriated for the Philadelphia and Columbia Rail Road; 500 copies whereof in English, and 300 in German, were, on motion of Mr. Packer, ordered to be printed. A letter was received from a committee of the military convention, sitting in this town, inviting the members of the Senate to seats within the bar of that Convention. Mr. Morris offered a resolution, directing the clerk to purchase two copies of the Pennsylvania Blackstone; which was agreed to. Mr. Ringland offered a resolution, inviting the officers and members of the military convention now sitting in this town, to seats within the Bar of the Senate, which was unanimously agreed to.

In the House, January 3d, at 10 A. M. the Speaker took the chair, but a majority of the whole number of members not being present, adjourned till to-morrow.

On the 4th, a quorum of members appeared in their seats. A great number of petitions were presented, and among them one from Schuylkill county, for the incorporation of the York & Maryland line rail-road company; a letter was received from a committee of the military convention, now sitting in this town, inviting the members of the House to take seats within the bar of the Convention. The bill to incorporate the York and Maryland line rail-road company, was considered in committee of the whole, Mr. Folton in the chair; and on motion of Mr. Donnel the committee rose and obtained leave to sit again. Several other bills were considered in committee of the whole. Mr. Folton offered a resolution, about the law of bail, which was adopted.—Mr. Vansant offered a resolution, inviting the officers and members of the Military Convention, to seats within the bar of the House, which was unanimously adopted.

The amount of lead made at the United States lead mines, at Fever river and Missouri, during the year, is 6,449,050 pounds.

A letter from Richmond, Va. mentions that Mrs. MARSHALL, wife of Chief Justice MARSHALL, died on Christmas day. Judge Marshall and his lady had lived together forty-nine years.—*U. S. Gazette.*

HAGERS-TOWN, Jan. 5.

Negro Betsy. who was convicted of Infanticide at the last term of Washington County Court, and sentenced to be hanged, has had her sentence commuted. She is to be transported.

GEORGE HOWARD, Esq. the present acting Governor of Maryland, was on Monday week, elected Governor for the ensuing year. The votes were
For George Howard, 64
For Nicholas Brewer, 5
Blank, 13

PORTSMOUTH, (N. H.) Dec. 31.

Remarkable Mortality of aged People.—Up to yesterday, the 30th December, thirty-one deaths have occurred in this town since the month commenced.—The average age of twenty of these is seventy-one years. Although no particular epidemic has prevailed to any extent in our town the past year, we understand that more deaths have occurred than on any previous year of the present century of which a record has been kept: probably not far from 180. The whole number of deaths in this town in 1830 was only 84.

The Morristown (New Jersey) Palladium, a respectably conducted and well established paper, took an early and decided stand for *Anti-Masonry*, and of course for Anti-Masons as candidates for office—this ground was pertinaciously maintained until last week—when it concludes the publication of the Baltimore National Republican Convention Address, with some appropriate remarks, and the following declaration:—

"Many of the substantial supporters of this press will, no doubt, be disappointed in the decision of the Convention—indulging the hope that the opposition to the present two-penny and imbecile administration would be concentrated on the distinguished individual who received the nomination of the Anti-Masons some months since. But it is determined otherwise, and the political influence of this State will go for CLAY—the Constitution—the American System—"and the supremacy of the laws"—or for "Old Hickory," and the consequent continuance of the abuses of his administration. Notwithstanding our aversion to the principles of Speculative Free-masonry, we never can consent to pursue a course that may have a tendency to augment the influence of diminutive aristocracy of a "petticoat government." We have, therefore, after mature deliberation, and candidly weighing the honest scruples and objections of the friends of Mr. Wirt, concluded hereafter to sail under the broad banner of "CLAY AND THE CONSTITUTION."

Colombia.—It has been stated—from official sources—in the Washington Globe, that the Republic of Colombia has ceased to exist, and in its place there would be seen on the map of South America three States under the names of Venezuela, New Grenada and Ecuador. Persons well informed as to public transactions and public opinion in that country, think that this statement is at least premature—that a wrong construction has been put upon certain documents. In Colombia, the project of a monarchy, which was ascribed to Bolivar, created so much alarm, particularly in Venezuela, that this department separated from the others, in order to continue as a republic upon more liberal principles, but declaring at the same time that she was ready to reunite, whenever the supposed candidate for the throne should leave the soil of the Republic. He is now dead; and the great question, therefore, of the present moment, is, not the organization of separate and independent States, but what particular system or form of re-union shall be adopted. The brief existence of the French Republic one and indivisible, and the experience of Colombia herself, render it improbable that *centralism*, or a consolidated government, will be preferred. On the other hand the admirable effects which the federal and national system has produced in our country, are likely to decide the politicians and people of Colombia in its favor; and it is peculiarly adapted to the extent and configuration of their territory.—*Nat. Gaz.*

MARRIED.

On the 16th Dec. by the Rev. J. Rutland, Geo. Baugher, Esq. of Abbeville-Town, to Miss Leah Mayer, of Baltimore.

On the 26th Dec. by the Rev. C. Weyl, Mr. Wm. Reber, to Mrs. Elizabeth Dordorff—both of Franklin township.

DEED.

On the 23th Dec. Mr. Elizabeth Hughes, wife of Mr. John Hughes, of Cumberland township, aged 13 years.

On the 26th Dec. Mrs. Margaret Bushey, widow of Mr. Nicholas Bushey, of Reading township, in the 56th year of her age. Mr. Bushey died on the 7th of Feb. 1833, in his 91st year.

In Washington county, Pa. on the 4th Dec. Mr. John Donnelly, formerly of this county.

On the 5th Dec. in Washington county, Pa. Mrs. Agnes Horner, widow of Mr. Robert Horner, formerly of this county, in the 52nd year of her age. There were 5 children and descendants living at the time of her death, amongst whom were 2 great great grandchildren.

Baltimore Prices Current.

From the Patriot of Saturday last.

Flour,	5 25	Oats,	45 to 50
Wheat,	1 00 to 1 05	Whiskey,	32
Corn,	65	Plaster,	6 00
Rye,	85	Feathers,	37

German Language.

J. HAESEBAERT,
Student of the Theological Seminary,
(A NATIVE GERMAN.)

BEGS leave to inform the Gentlemen and Ladies of Gettysburg, that he will give Lessons in the German Language to all who may be desirous of making themselves acquainted therewith. He may be found at Mrs. Bansemer's, in Baltimore-street, where he will make known the terms and place of instruction.
Gettysburg, Jan. 10. 4t

Cheap Goods.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform the Citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity, that they have connected themselves in the Mercantile business, under the Firm of

DICKEY & HIMES,

and have purchased from Mr. D. Comfort his entire Stock of

MERCHANDISE,

COMPRISING A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Dry Goods, Groceries,

Hardware, Queensware, &c. on such terms as will enable them to sell at the lowest possible rate.

They will continue their business in the same room occupied by Mr. Comfort, and formerly by Mr. Arnold. They respectfully invite the Public to give them a call.

THOMAS DICKEY,

CHARLES HIMES.

Gettysburg, Jan. 10. 3t

Notice is hereby Given,

TO all persons concerned, that we the subscribers have been appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, AUDITORS to settle and adjust the rates and proportions due and payable to the creditors of ISAAC PEARSON, Jr. late of Huntington township, dec'd; and that we will meet for that purpose, at the house of Moses Myers, in Petersburg, (York Springs,) on Saturday the 4th of February next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. where all persons concerned will please exhibit their claims.

THOMAS STEPHENS,

JAMES MCOSH,

CHAS. KETTLEWELL.

Jan. 10. 4t

PUBLIC SALE.

IN pursuance of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Adams county, Will be Exposed to Public Sale, on Saturday the 4th day of February next, on the premises,

A Lot of Ground,

Situate in Mountpleasant township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Arthur O'Neal, John Smith, and others, containing 2 ACRES—on which are erected a

one-story Log House and Stable, &c.—ALSO,

A LOT,

adjoining the above property, containing 1 1/2 ACRES. To be sold as the Estate of BARNEY REILY, deceased.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. when attendance will be given, and terms made known by

EDWARD REILY, Adm'r.

By the Court,

JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.

Jan. 10. 1s

LAND FOR SALE.

IN pursuance of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Adams county, the subscriber will offer at PUBLIC SALE, on Saturday the 4th of February next, at 12 o'clock, M. on the premises,

A Tract of Land,

part of the Estate of JACOB GILBERT, deceased, situate in Menallen township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Philip Long, John Rex, Henry Bender and others, containing

113 ACRES,

and allowance, of Patented Land, on which are erected a two-story weather boarded

Dwelling-house, & Stone Back Building, which has been kept as a TAVERN, a Bank Barn, Tenant house, and Smith-shop. There are two wells of good water and two Orchards on the premises.

Attendance will be given, and terms of sale made known on the day of sale, by

DAVID WILLS, Adm'r.

By the Court,

JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.

Jan. 10. 1s

BLACKSMITHS

WANTED.

THE Subscribers wish to employ a few good BLACKSMITHS at their Cutlery Manufactory, Hagers-town, Washington County, Maryland—to whom good wages and constant employment will be given.

JOHNSTON, PRICE & Co.

Dec. 27. 3t
PRINTING, of all description, neatly and expeditiously executed at the Office of the "Adams Sentinel."

ing an office was to create negligence and corruption in the person holding it; that the public was to be deceived by the additional experience and dexterity resulting from the same cause—that frequent changes in office were highly expedient—that all offices should be held for short terms, and, in general, that the constitution ought to be so amended, that no person should be eligible a second time for that of the President of the U. States.

These principles, whether true or false, are irrelevant to the subject, because the removals from office by General Jackson were not made, either really or professedly, for the purpose of change or rotation, but, professedly, because the incumbents were incapable or corrupt, and really for the purpose of "rewarding his friends and punishing his enemies."—No disposition has been shown to apply this wholesome principle of rotation to the President's partisans, and the best illustration of the real meaning of the language used on this occasion, is to be found in a letter, written from the President's house, under the President's frank, to a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature, requesting him to use his influence to procure from that Legislature a nomination of the President for re-election.—The doctrine of rotation in office had, therefore, nothing to do with the matter. The motives assigned, in the first instance, by the President, viz: the incapacity and corruption of the incumbents, would have been sufficient had they been founded in fact, but it was felt that no removal for such reasons would be tolerated by the public, unless the supposed incapacity or corrupt functionary was first put upon his trial, and allowed an opportunity of defending himself against the specific charges, whatever they might be, which had been preferred against him. It was therefore found necessary to abandon this ground, and for want of a better, resort was had by the President's counselors to the stale sophistry of rotation in office.

On the appointments which were made to fill the numerous vacancies occasioned by these removals, we shall not enlarge. Among them are to be found the names of some persons very honorably known to the public; but they were made, in general, almost avowedly for no consideration but that of party, and in many instances, with so little discretion, that they were rejected, in one or two cases, almost unanimously, by the Senate.—An occurrence of this kind is, we believe, without a parallel at any previous period of our history, and would be sufficient of itself to throw discredit on the Administration.—Of the persons so rejected, some were recommended anew, under circumstances amounting to an attempt by the President to force them into office against the known opinion of his constitutional advisers.—On this occasion was also exhibited a striking example of the inconsistency between his professions before his election, and his subsequent practice. Although he had himself signified the appointment of members of Congress to office as a great abuse, he selected four of the five heads of Departments from that body, and appointed its members to other places to an extent which had never been known before.—Although he had inveighed with warmth against the supposed corruption of the public Press under the preceding Administration, and in his inaugural Address had even denounced his predecessor for having brought the patronage of the Government into conflict with the purity of elections, partisan editors were now among the most favored classes of pretenders to employment. Under these circumstances the first year of the present Administration presented little else than an eager and tumultuous scramble for place. The offices which were instituted for the public service and ought to be conferred with a view to no other object, were apparently, and even avowedly, treated as prizes to be distributed among the conquerors in the struggle of parties.—What have we been fighting for—was the language of some of the leading Administration prints—if the public offices are not to be the spoils of victory!

Such were the auspices under which the present Administration commenced their career. They were not of a kind to create very high expectations from the result of their labors. The subsequent progress of events has shewn very clearly that the least favorable expectations that could possibly have been formed of their policy were yet too sanguine—that our most important institutions are now seriously threatened, and that a continuance in the course that we are pursuing will probably plunge the country, at no distant period, into dangerous—perhaps irremediable confusion.

In the conduct of the foreign affairs, there has been, however, an appearance of success, in consequence of the fact that several arrangements with foreign Powers which had been matured, and in some instances concluded, under the preceding Administration, have been made public under this. Such was the case with the treaties with Austria, with Brazil, with Denmark, and with Turkey. In announcing the conclusion of these arrangements, a President of an elevated and generous disposition would have taken delight in doing complete justice to the merits of a political competitor. Gen. Jackson took to himself, without scruple or ceremony, the whole credit of these negotiations, and on this and other occasions affectingly avoided to mention the name of his predecessor.—In the recent treaty with France, the principles adopted by the last Administration, in the arrangements with Denmark were proposed as the basis of a compromise, and in consequence of a favorable change in the internal policy of the former Power, was assented to.—The treaty with Great Britain, supposing it even, which may well be doubted, to have been the best arrangement which circumstances rendered practicable, was obtained by concessions derogatory to the honor of the country and the dignity of the Government.

The Administration have, in other respects, mistaken the leading principles in the true foreign policy of the country. With Russia, our most important, powerful, and useful neighbor, our relations have been wholly neglected. At a critical moment in the political affairs of Europe, when our influence with the Emperor of Russia might have been turned to the best account in favor of the cause of free government, when the breaking out of a general war may render his influence in Europe of the highest importance to ourselves, a distinguished citizen, who had for many years represented the country with extraordinary credit and success at St. Petersburg, and who was known to be personally agreeable to the Imperial family, is abruptly recalled, and the affairs of the Legation left in a wholly uncertain state.

[To be concluded next week.]

Various Matters.

STEPHEN GIRARD.

We are indebted to a highly esteemed friend for the following Abstract from the Will of the late STEPHEN GIRARD, ESQ.—There is not, perhaps, an instance recorded in the history of the world, of one human being devoting such an immense amount of wealth, for the benefit of his fellow men, as the venerable deceased has given to the city of his adoption, for the laudable purpose of its improvement, and for the melioration of the condition of its inhabitants.—*American Daily Advertiser.*

STEPHEN GIRARD'S WILL.

Gives to the Pennsylvania Hospital, subject to the payment of an annuity of \$200 to a female slave, whom he sets free, \$30,000
To the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, 20,000
To the Orphans' Asylum, 10,000
To the Comptrollers of the Public Schools, 10,000
To the City Corporation, to be invested and the interest to be applied annually in the purchase of wood for the Poor, 10,000
To the Society of Ship Masters, 10,000
To the Free Masons' lodge, 20,000
For a school to be erected in the township of Passyunk, for Poor White Children, 6,000

Sundry Legacies to individuals, amounting to 120,000

Several Annuities amounting to about 4,000

To the City of New-Orleans, 1800 acres of improved land in the territory of Mississippi, and One third of 207,000 acres of unimproved land in the same territory.
To the city of Philadelphia, the remaining two-thirds of the said unimproved lands. [This land is said to be now worth 500,000 dollars.]

To the city of Philadelphia, Stock in the Schuylkill Navigation Company, 110,000
[Worth in the market considerably more than this sum.]

For a College for poor white male children and its proper endowments, the sum of 2,000,000

To the city of Philadelphia, for certain city improvements, to be invested, and the interest to be annually applied, 500,000

All his remaining estate, real and personal, (no part of the real estate to be sold) is to be applied as follows: in further aid of the said College—improvements of the City, and in relief of the Taxes.—The Estate is very large, but not yet valued.

To the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to be applied to Internal Improvements by Canals, provided the Legislature shall within one year from Stephen Girard's decease, pass laws authorizing the city of Philadelphia to make the intended improvements, otherwise to the U. States, for the same object, 320,000

The Gentlemen, hereafter named, are the Executors of his Will.
TIMOTHY PAXSON,
THOMAS P. COPE,
JOSEPH ROBERTS,
WILLIAM J. DUANE,
JOHN A. BARCLAY.

From the Pennsylvania Whig.

Mr. Girard, like all men of worth, commenced with "small beginnings." At first a cabin-boy; then a mate of a ship; then keeper of a small tap-house, where he retailed Drums and segars, he successively rose to the rank of the first Merchant, and the most opulent Banker in the Country. "Industry and Frugality" was his motto; *business* was with him a *passion*; and like all who devote themselves with enthusiasm to any pursuit, he was gifted with genius for his profession. "By their fruits ye shall know them." Mr. Girard realized his millions from Commerce—and his nights, as well as days, were devoted to the sorcery of the "Water Witch."

The habits of Mr. Girard were exclusively those of a man of business.—He had no pleasures, but in the performance of active duties: always to be found busy in his counting room, or bustling on his farm, for he was also fond of Agriculture; feeding his own cattle, curing his own beef, and even bestowing his attention on the culture of a vegetable garden, the produce of which he caused to be taken to market. His fruits and his flowers were also of the most choice kind. But in his hands, for his was the touch of Midas, every thing was turned into gold; and fruits, flowers, vegetables, ships, houses, lots, Bank, and all, contributed in the end, to pour millions into his lap. Like all men of immense wealth, it was his peculiar delight, to cast his eyes over the aggregate of his millions. But he took most pleasure in adding house to house, lot to lot, until he could count his squares of buildings, and found it impossible to count the number of his deeds, parchments and warrants.

Mr. Girard was in the 84th year of his age, according to his own account.

The taxable real estate in New-York, as assessed in 1831, amounted to \$95,716,485. Increase of value in the five

Of the year that has just ended, we may say that no man alive can remember its parallel in one respect, viz: its having contained *two* winters, both very severe ones; the first of which began on the 15th January, and the other on the 21st November.

The people of Salem (Mass.) collected in three days last week, Two Thousand Six Hundred Dollars for the poor.—The Salem people are among the "whole souled" folks.

CARLISLE, Jan. 5.

Fire!—On Friday night last, the *Dublin Woolen Factory*, in *Milford* township, which was carried on extensively by Mr. Robert Blean, was consumed, with all its machinery, except one shearing machine. The building and part of the machinery belonged to Mrs. McCulloch, widow of William McCulloch, whose loss is estimated at about 2,000 dollars—that of Mr. Blean, at about 500 dollars. The fire was first discovered in the upper story—the cause of its commencement we have not heard.

On the evening of the 18th, two men, in attempting to cross from Perth to South Amboy in a small open boat, were taken by the ice and ebb tide and carried out of the Bay; on the coming in of the flood tide, they were brought to the middle of the bay, where they remained entirely surrounded by the ice till the morning of the 19th, when they were discovered and brought to shore by the exertions of a number of the citizens of this place—having been exposed to the severity of the weather for sixteen hours.

What makes this incident more worthy of notice, is the proof it has furnished that *drunkenness* is not necessary to enable mankind to withstand the effects of cold, but that it has a contrary tendency—for the two men who were thus exposed, one was in the habit of drinking moderately, the other abstaining from the use of spirituous liquors altogether;—the moderate drinker was considerably frosted and dejected, while the other was wholly uninjured by the frost and in good spirits.

Perth Amboy, Dec. 20, 1831.

Florence, (Ala.) Dec. 3.

Marriage and Death.—Married by the Rev. S. C. Paey, in Florence, on Thursday last, Mr. Thomas Booth, of Frankfort county, to Miss Frances Cox, of Florence. On Saturday night Mr. Booth and his wife lodged at Lagrange, in Franklin county, both apparently in fine health. On the following morning the bridegroom awoke and found his bride a lifeless corpse. This young woman had all the appearance of vigorous health; and it appears difficult to conjecture the cause of her sudden and unpremonished dissolution.

From the U. S. Gazette.

We find in the Boston Centinel, of the 30th ult. the following letter, which the editors credit to an intelligent friend in Washington. We know nothing of the case ourselves, but deem it a duty to lay before our readers what ever may enlighten them in the important question that now agitates the people.

"The news of Mr. Wirt's dangerous illness of course will have reached you before this letter, but not perhaps what I am now to communicate. I am happy to mention by the way, that he has been for several days convalescent, and is now out of danger. But to the point Mr. Wirt is chagrined and mortified in the extreme, at having accepted the anti-masonic nomination, and it is no doubt that this has aggravated his disease, which was the influenza attended by fever; he the effect what it may, he is mortified at the step he has taken."

It has been already stated in the papers generally, that he was given to understand that Mr. Clay would probably be withdrawn, and that he, if nominated by the anti-masons, would receive the combined support of them and the National Republicans. This is no doubt the case, and in this Mr. Wirt has been grossly deceived. This, I assure you, is quite a topic here, and I have had it from those who have access to good authority, that Mr. Wirt feels his disappointment most sensibly. I will go farther, and (a word in your ear, which, however, you may give the public ear if you wish so to do) venture to predict that Mr. Wirt himself will withdraw from the contest and vote for Mr. Clay. This may seem strange to your Philosophy, but stranger things have happened, and this will yet happen, or I forfeit the reputation, which (entirely now) I have gained with you for a prophet.

Mr. W. will waive the nomination, and if he has been deceived, if any false hopes have been wilfully held out to him, he will certainly be justified in so doing. You will doubtless, ere long, hear more on this subject, and perhaps I may trouble you with a few more lucubrations on this and other subjects," &c. &c. &c.

A bill is before the Legislature of North Carolina, to exempt 100 acres of the land of all freeholders, (including the dwelling house) from sales by execution, for any debts contracted after the 4th of July next.

Malbone Briggs, who is now in Massachusetts State Prison, with two of his sons, is said in the Charlestown Aurora to have had seven sons provided for in some of them are dead.

From the Montreal Herald of December 21.

Death of Dr. Hall.—We are shocked to say, a report has reached us, which upon inquiry we have reason to believe too true, that Dr. Hall, of St. John's, has been frozen to death in his cariole, whilst returning from a night visit to a country patient. We are well aware of the zeal with which in all weathers and at all hours, he attended the summons of the sick; but knowing him as a man of unusual activity, both of body

and mind, we are almost surprised that some means to avert the fatal result did not suggest themselves after he had lost the road. It would seem that he intended to sleep in the cariole till morning should enable him to regain the track, as the reins were drawn tight, and twisted round his leg. When discovered, he was lying in the cariole on his back, a corpse, and the poor horse was also nearly frozen to death.

The nature of our political system is well described in the annexed passage of the opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of *Cohen vs. Virginia*, as delivered by the Chief Justice:

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Edinburgh Cabinet Library, No. 4.

Two cases of that almost incredible crime, "Burking," occurred in London, in the first week of last month. One of the victims was a fine Italian boy, about fourteen years of age, and in perfect health, murdered by "a professed body snatcher" for the sake of the nine guineas which he obtained from the surgeons, who denounced the case to the police, as soon as it excited suspicion in their minds.

Stray Wives.—We have received an "elopement" advertisement, which, as it was not accompanied by the money, we shall not publish. And we take this opportunity to say that we will adventure no more with a show of cash on the nail! We never knew any woman to run away from a good husband.—*Anglo-Irish Repository.*

THE CHOLERA.

A letter from a gentleman just returned from the Red Sea, says:—"At Mecca and the Hajee country, 45,000 souls were carried off by the Cholera, in about one month. The violent rains have produced great damage in Arabia. Half of Suze was washed away. The locusts covered the water for miles, so that it was literally the Red Sea."

ing an office was to create negligence and corruption in the person holding it; that the public lost more in this way than was gained by the additional experience and dexterity resulting from the same cause—that frequent changes in office were highly expedient—that all offices should be held for short terms, and, in particular, that the constitution ought to be so amended, that no person should be eligible a second time for that of the President of the U. States.

These principles, whether true or false, are irrelevant to the subject, because the removals from office by General Jackson were not made, either really or professedly, for the purpose of change or rotation, but, professedly, because the incumbents were incapable or corrupt, and really for the purpose of "rewarding his friends and punishing his enemies."—No disposition has been shown to apply this wholesome principle of rotation to the President's partisans, and the best illustration of the real meaning of the language used on this occasion, is to be found in a letter written from the President's house, under the President's frank, to a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature, requesting him to use his influence to procure from that Legislature a nomination of the President for re-election.—The doctrine of rotation in office had, therefore, nothing to do with the matter. The motives assigned, in the first instance, by the President, viz: the incapacity and corruption of the incumbents, would have been sufficient had they been founded in fact; but it was felt that no removal for such reasons would be tolerated by the public, unless the supposed incapacity or corrupt functionality was first put upon his trial, and allowed an opportunity of defending himself against the specific charges, whatever they might be, which had been preferred against him. It was therefore found necessary to abandon this ground, and for want of a better, resort was had by the President's counselors to the stale sophistry of rotation in office.

On the appointments which were made to fill the numerous vacancies occasioned by these removals, we shall not enlarge. Among them are to be found the names of some persons very honorably known to the public; but they were made, in general, almost avowedly for no consideration but that of party, and in many instances, with so little discretion, that they were rejected, in one or two cases, almost unanimously, by the Senate.—An occurrence of this kind is, we believe, without a parallel at any previous period of our history, and would be sufficient of itself to throw discredit on the Administration.—Of the persons so rejected, some were recommended anew, under circumstances amounting to an attempt by the President to force them into office against the known opinion of his constitutional advisers. On this occasion was also exhibited a striking example of the inconsistency between his professions before his election, and his subsequent practice. Although he had himself signified the appointment of members of Congress to office as a great abuse, he selected four of the five heads of Departments from that body, and appointed its members to other places to an extent which had never been known before. Although he had inveighed with warmth against the supposed corruption of the public Press under the preceding Administration, and in his Inaugural Address had even denounced his predecessor for having brought the patronage of the Government into conflict with the purity of elections, partisan editors were now among the most favored classes of pretenders to employment. Under those circumstances the first year of the present Administration presented little else than an eager and tumultuous scramble for place. The offices which were instituted for the public service and ought to be conferred with a view to no other object, were apparently, and even avowedly, treated as prizes to be distributed among the conquerors in the struggle of parties. What have we been fighting for—was the language of some of the leading Administration prints—if the public offices are not to be the spoils of victory!

Such were the auspices under which the present Administration commenced their career. They were not of a kind to create very high expectations from the result of their labors. The subsequent progress of events has shown very clearly that the least favorable expectations that could possibly have been formed of their policy were yet too sanguine—that our most important institutions are now seriously threatened, and that a continuance in the course that we are pursuing will probably plunge the country, at no distant period, into dangerous—perhaps irretrievable confusion.

In the conduct of the foreign affairs, there has been, however, an appearance of success, in consequence of the fact that several arrangements with foreign Powers which had been matured, and in some instances concluded, under the preceding Administration, have been made public under this. Such was the case with the treaties with Austria, with Brazil, with Denmark, and with Turkey.—In announcing the conclusion of these arrangements, a President of an elevated and generous disposition would have taken delight in doing complete justice to the merits of a political competitor. Gen. Jackson took to himself, without scruple or ceremony, the whole credit of these negotiations, and on this and other occasions affectingly avoided to mention the name of his predecessor. In the recent treaty with France, the principles adopted by the last Administration in the arrangements with Denmark were proposed as the basis of a compromise, and in consequence of a favorable change in the internal policy of the former Power, was assented to. The treaty with Great Britain, supposing it even, which may well be doubted, to have been the best arrangement which circumstances rendered practicable, was obtained by concessions derogatory to the honor of the country and the dignity of the Government.

The Administration have, in other respects, mistaken the leading principles in the true foreign policy of the country. With Russia, our most important, powerful, and useful political ally, our relations have been wholly neglected. At a critical moment in the political affairs of Europe, when our influence with the Emperor of Russia might have been turned to the best account in favor of the cause of free government, when the breaking out of a general war may render his influence in Europe of the highest importance to ourselves, a distinguished citizen, who had for many years represented the country with extraordinary credit and success at St. Petersburg, and who was known to be personally agreeable to the Imperial family, is abruptly recalled, and the affairs of the Legation left in a wholly uncertain state.

[To be Concluded next week.]

Various Matters.

STEPHEN GIRARD.

We are indebted to a highly esteemed friend for the following Abstract from the Will of the late STEPHEN GIRARD, ESQ.—There is not, perhaps, an instance recorded in the history of the world, of one human being devoting such an immense amount of wealth, for the benefit of his fellow men, as the venerable deceased has given to the city of his adoption, for the laudable purpose of its improvement, and for the melioration of the condition of its inhabitants.—*American Daily Advertiser.*

STEPHEN GIRARD'S WILL

Gives to the Pennsylvania Hospital, subject to the payment of an annuity of \$200 to a female slave, whom he sets free, \$30,000
To the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, 20,000
To the Orphans' Asylum, 10,000
To the Comptrollers of the Public Schools, 10,000
To the City Corporation, to be invested and the interest to be applied annually in the purchase of wood for the Poor, 10,000
To the Society of Ship Masters, 10,000
To the Free Masons' Lodge, 20,000
For a school to be erected in the township of Passyunk, for Poor White Children, 6,000
Sundry Legacies to individuals, amounting to, 120,000
Several Annuities amounting to about, 4,000
To the City of New-Orleans, 1000 acres of improved land in the territory of Mississippi, and One third of 207,000 acres of unimproved land in the same territory.
To the city of Philadelphia, the remaining two-thirds of the said unimproved lands. [This land is said to be now worth 500,000 dollars.]
To the city of Philadelphia, Stock in the Schuylkill Navigation Company, 110,000
[Worth in the market considerably more than this sum.]
For a College for poor white male children and its proper endowments, the sum of, 2,000,000
To the city of Philadelphia, for certain city improvements, to be invested, and the interest to be annually applied, 500,000
All his remaining estate, real and personal, (no part of the real estate to be sold) is to be applied as follows: in further aid of the said College—improvements of the City, and in relief of the Taxes.—The Estate is very large, but not yet valued, 320,000
The Gentlemen, hereafter named, are the Executors of his Will.

TIMOTHY PAXSON,
THOMAS P. COPE,
JOSEPH ROBERTS,
WILLIAM J. DUANE,
JOHN A. BARCLAY.

From the Pennsylvania Whig.

Mr. Girard, like all men of worth, commenced with "small beginnings." At first a cabin-boy; then a mate of a ship; then keeper of a small tap-house, where he retailed drams and segars, he successively rose to the rank of the first Merchant, and the most opulent Banker in the Country. "Industry and frugality" was his motto; *business* was with him a *passion*; and like all who devote themselves with enthusiasm to any pursuit, he was gifted with genius for his profession. "By their fruits ye shall know them." Mr. Girard realized his millions from *Commerce*—and his nights, as well as days, were devoted to the sorcery of the "Water Witch."

The habits of Mr. Girard were exclusively those of a man of business.—He had no pleasures, but in the performance of active duties: always to be found busy in his counting room, or bustling on his farm, for he was also fond of Agriculture; feeding his own cattle, curing his own beef, and even bestowing his attention on the culture of a vegetable garden, the produce of which he caused to be taken to market. His fruits and his flowers were also of the most choice kind. But in his hands, for his was the touch of Midas, every thing was turned into gold; and fruits, flowers, vegetables, ships, houses, lots, Bank, and all, contributed in the end, to pour millions into his lap. Like all men of immense wealth, it was his peculiar delight, to cast his eyes over the aggregate of his millions. But he took most pleasure in adding house to house, lot to lot, until he could count his squares of buildings, and found it impossible to count the number of his deeds, parchments and warrants.

Mr. Girard was in the 84th year of his age, according to his own account.

The taxable real estate in New-York, as assessed in 1831, amounted to \$93,716,483. Increase of value in the five previous years, \$30,913,435.

Of the year that has just ended, we may say that no man alive can remember its parallel in one respect, viz: its having contained *two winters*, both very severe ones; the first of which began on the 15th January, and the other on the 21st November.

The people of Salem (Mass.) collected in three days last week. *Two Thousand Six Hundred Dollars* for the poor.—The Salem people are among the "whole souled" folks.

CARLISLE, Jan. 5.

Fire!—On Friday night last, the *Dublin Woollen Factory*, in Millin township, which was carried on extensively by Mr. Robert Bleau, was consumed, with all its machinery, except one shearing machine. The building and part of the machinery belonged to Mrs. McCulloch, widow of William McCulloch, whose loss is estimated at about 2,000 dollars—that of Mr. Bleau, at about 500 dollars. The fire was first discovered in the upper story—the cause of its commencement we have not heard.

On the evening of the 18th, two men, in attempting to cross from Perth to South Amboy in a small open boat, were taken by the ice and ebb tide and carried out of the Bay; on the coming in of the flood tide, they were brought to the middle of the bay, where they remained entirely surrounded by the ice till the morning of the 19th, when they were discovered and brought to shore by the exertions of a number of the citizens of this place—having been exposed to the severity of the weather for sixteen hours.

What makes this incident more worthy of notice, is the proof it has furnished that *ardent spirits* is not necessary to enable mankind to withstand the effects of cold, but that it has a contrary tendency—for of the two men who were thus exposed, one was in the *habit of drinking moderately*, the other abstaining from the use of *spirituous liquors altogether*;—the moderate drinker was considerably frosted and dejected, while the other was wholly uninjured by the frost and in good spirits.

Perth Amboy, Dec. 20. 1831.

FLORENCE, (Ala.) Dec. 3.

Marriage and Death.—Married by the Rev. S. C. Pacy, in Florence, on Thursday last, Mr. Thomas Booth, of Frankfort county, to Miss Frances Cox, of Florence. On Saturday night Mr. Booth and his wife lodged at Lagrange, in Franklin county, both apparently in fine health. On the following morning the bridegroom awoke and found his bride a lifeless corpse. This young woman had all the appearance of vigorous health, and it appears difficult to conjecture the cause of her sudden and unpremonished dissolution.

From the U. S. Gazette.

We find in the Boston Centinel, of the 30th ult. the following letter, which the editors credit to an intelligent friend in Washington. We know nothing of the case ourselves, but deem it a duty to lay before our readers whatever may enlighten them in the important question that now agitates the people.

"The news of Mr. Wirt's dangerous illness of course will have reached you before this letter, but not perhaps what I am now to communicate. I am happy to mention by the way, that he has been for several days convalescent, and is now out of danger. But to the point. Mr. Wirt is chagrined and mortified in the extreme, at having accepted the anti-masonic nomination, and it is no doubt that this has aggravated his disease, which was the influenza attended by fever: be the effect what it may, he is mortified at the step he has taken: it has been already stated in the papers generally, that he was given to understand that Mr. Clay would probably be withdrawn, and that he, if nominated by the anti-masons, would receive the combined support of them and the National Republicans. This is no doubt the case, and in this Mr. Wirt has been grossly deceived. This, I assure you, is quite a topic here, and I have had it from those who have access to good authority, that Mr. Wirt feels his disappointment most sensibly. I will go farther, and (a word in your ear, which, however, you may give the public ear if you wish so to do) venture to predict that Mr. Wirt himself will *withdraw from the contest* and vote for Mr. Clay. This may seem strange to your Philosophy, but stranger things have happened, and this will yet happen, or I forfeit the reputation, which (*entre nous*) I have gained with you for a prophet.—Mr. W. will waive the nomination, and if he has been deceived.—if any false hopes have been wilfully held out to him, he will certainly be justified in so doing. You will doubtless ere long hear more on this subject, and perhaps I may trouble you with a few more lucubrations on this and other subjects," &c. &c. &c.

A bill is before the Legislature of North Carolina, to exempt 100 acres of the land of all freeholders, (including the dwelling house) from sales by execution, for any debts contracted after the 4th of July next.

Mallbone Briggs, who is now in Massachusetts State Prison, with two of his sons, is said in the Charlestown Aurora to have had seven sons provided for in that institution at one time or another: some of them are dead.

From the Montreal Herald of December 21.

Death of Dr. Hall.—We are shocked to say, a report has reached us, which upon inquiry we have reason to believe too true, that Dr. Hall, of St. John's, has been frozen to death in his cariole, whilst returning from a night visit to a country patient. We are well aware of the zeal with which in all weathers and at all hours, he attended the summons of the sick; but knowing him as a man of unusual activity, both of body

and mind, we are almost surprised that some means to avert the fatal result did not suggest themselves after he had lost the road. It would seem that he intended to sleep in the cariole till morning should enable him to regain the track, as the reins were drawn tight, and twisted round his leg. When discovered, he was lying in the cariole on his back, a corpse, and the poor horse was also nearly frozen to death.

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General Aspect of Palestine.—The hills still stand round about Jerusalem, as they stood in the days of David and of Solomon. The dew falls on Hermon, the cedars grow on Libanus, and Kishop, that ancient river, draws its stream from Tabor as in the times of old. The sea of Galilee still presents the same natural accompaniments, the fig tree springs up by the way side, the sycamore spreads its branches, and the vines and olives still climb the sides of the mountain. The desolation which covered the cities of the plain is not less striking at the present hour than when Moses, with an inspired pen, recorded the judgment of God; the swellings of Jordan are not less regular in their rise than when the Hebrews first approached its banks; and he who goes down from Jerusalem to Jericho still incurs the greatest hazard of falling among thieves. There is, in fact, in the scenery and manners of Palestine, a perpetuity that accords well with the everlasting import of its historical records, and which enables us to identify with the utmost readiness the local imagery of every great transaction.

Edinburgh Cabinet Library, No. 4.

Two cases of that almost incredible crime, "Burying," occurred in London, in the first week of last month. One of the victims was a fine Italian boy, about fourteen years of age, and in perfect health, murdered by a "professed body snatcher" for the sake of the nine guineas which he obtained from the surgeons, who denounced the case to the police, as soon as it excited suspicion in their minds.

Stray Hares.—We have received an "elope ment" advertisement, which, as it was not accompanied by the money, we shall not publish. And we take this opportunity to say that we will advertise no man's wife, short of "cash on the nail." We never knew any woman to run away from a good husband.—*Anglo-Irish Republic.*

PUBLIC SALE.

In pursuance of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Adams county, Will be Exposed to Public Sale, on Saturday the 14th day of January next, on the premises,

A Tract of Land,
Late the Estate of JOHN FICKES, Esq. deceased, containing

21 ACRES
and 38 Perches, with allowance, situated in Huntington township, Adams county, adjacent to the town of Petersburg, (York Springs,) adjoining lands of Fletcher Moorhead, Jacob Gardner and others, on which are erected a large and convenient two-story

Brick House & Kitchen,
a Brick Spring-house, a double Barn, and frame Wood-house. There is a never-failing spring of water convenient to the house and barn, with a fountain pump near the kitchen door. About 7 Acres of the above Tract are cleared, and under good fence—the remainder covered with excellent Timber. There is an Orchard of Peach & Apple-Trees on the premises.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, M. of said day, when attendance will be given, and terms of sale made known by
JACOB FICKES, & PETER H. SMITH, Adm's.
By the Court,
JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.
Jan 3

Sheriff's Sales.

In pursuance of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas, and to me directed, Will be Exposed to Public Sale, on Saturday the 21st day of January next, at 12 o'clock, M. at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg, the following **REAL ESTATE**, viz:

A Tract of Land,
In Germany township, Adams county, adjoining lands of John Kugler, Abraham Zell and others, containing 14 Acres, more or less, on which are erected a two-story Log Dwelling-house, Log Shop, a Barn, part log and part frame, with an Orchard.—**ALSO,**

A LOT OF WOODLAND,
In Germany township, Adams county, adjoining lands of John Zell and others, containing One Acre, more or less.—Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of **Susanna Kuntz.**—**ALSO—**

A Lot of Ground,
Situate in Mummasburg, Franklin township, Adams county, adjoining lot of Christian Harshey, fronting on Baltimore-street, and known on the general plan of said town by No. 7, containing 1/4 of an acre, more or less.—Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of **Henry Keller.**—**ALSO—**

A Tract of Land,
Situate in Liberty township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Jas. Moore, James Maginly and others, containing Sixty Acres, more or less, on which are erected a

1 1/2 story Log Dwelling-house and Double Log Barn, with an Orchard.—Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of **Hugh Bigham.**—**ALSO—**

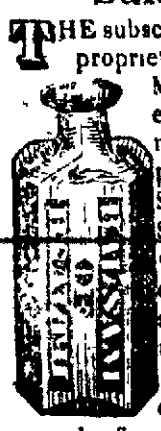
In pursuance of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas, Will be Exposed to Public Sale, on Friday the 20th day of January next, at 1 o'clock, P. M. on the premises,

A Tract of Land,
Situate in Latimore township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Jacob Myers, John Chronister and others, containing Seventy-eight Acres, more or less, on which are erected a

1 1/2 story Log Dwelling-house, Double Log Barn, and well of water, a one-story Log Tenant house, and Log Stable.—Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of **Isaac Everell.**

WM. S. COBEAN, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, Dec. 27, 1831.

GARLEGAN'S Balsam of Health.



THE subscriber has just received from the proprietor, John S. Miller, Frederick, Md. a supply of Garleagan's celebrated Balsam of Health, a remedy extensively used in many parts of Europe and the United States, for the cure of DYSPEPSIA, and many other diseases which proceed from a morbid condition of the stomach. It is also highly recommended in COLIC, NERVOUS TREMORS, LOWNESS OF SPIRITS, PALPITATION OF THE HEART, and is a sovereign remedy for WORMS, &c. It is neatly put up in square half pint bottles, accompanied with extensive directions for its use. It is constantly for sale at One Dollar per bottle, by

JAMES FLANING,
Druggist and Apothecary.
Gettysburg, May 3.
The following is among many certificates of cure performed by this medicine:
Dear Sir—I lately used your Balsam of Health. For two years I had a constant and fixed pain in my side, and frequently subject to costiveness accompanied with fever, more or less. I accordingly bought a bottle of your Balsam, of your agent in Hagers-town, and found it relieved me very much, and I procured the 2d bottle, which cured me perfectly, and since then I enjoy perfect health again; and I do recommend the said Balsam to those that are afflicted in the same way.
Respectfully yours,
JAMES FLANING,
Hagers-town, Md.

NOW'S THE TIME!

Tickets only 4 Dollars!

THE FIRST CLASS (FOR 1832) OF THE **UNION CANAL LOTTERY,**
WILL BE DRAWN ON

Saturday the 14th of Jan
60 Number Lottery—9 Drawn Ballots SCHEME.

1 prize of \$12,000	41	100
5,000	51	50
1,270	51	30
1,000	102	20
500	102	15
300	1,530	8
200	11,475	4

Tickets, \$4, Halves, \$2,
Other Shares in proportion.

FOR SALE AT

CLARKSON'S.

Gettysburg, Jan. 3.

Drawn Numbers in Class No. 26,

27 49 34 50 16 58 37 39 53

27-40-49—A PRIZE OF \$200,

Sold at Clarkson's.

20-11-26—A Prize of

\$1,000,

IN CLASS 24,

Sold to a Gentleman of Gettysburg.

FOR SALE,

A TRACT OF LAND,

SITUATE in Cumberland township, Adams county, within 2 miles of Gettysburg, adjoining lands of John Bayly, Christian Stoner and others, containing

231 ACRES
of Patented Land; 180 Acres of which are cleared—the residue in good timber. There are from 50 to 60 acres of bottom meadow. The Improvements are a good

two-story Log House,
a Stone Smoke House, a large Double Barn, an Apple Orchard, with a never-failing Spring of water near the house. This Farm is a first-rate stock farm, as a stream of water runs through the middle of it.

For terms apply to **Alexander Majors,** near the premises, or to the subscriber, near Chambersburg, Franklin county, Pa.

DAVID LYTEL,

Jan. 3

List of Letters.

Remaining in the Post Office at Gettysburg, Pa. on the 1st Jan. 1832.

A Joseph Latshaw 2

Edwin A. Atlee. Eve Lawver

B Christian Lahman

John Bear Margaret Lockart.

Thomas Blocher Sarah McPherson

George Baughman Rev. D. McConaughy

Henry Butler Robert A. McPherson

Geo. S. Bowman John Metzgar

Daniel Biteman Alice McCreary

Mr. Hays Henry Meyers

John Bolan Thomas Meyers

Nicholas Bushey George Meyers

John Blocher Thomas Meloy.

Daniel Butt P

James Butt Elijah Peal

Rev. Jas. G. Bracken-George Plank.

rudge R

Margaret Barr Felix Roberts

Martin L. Lott. Jesse Russell.

C

Col. Alex. Campbell Philip Sharp 2

Chester Case Rev. Peter Saum

David Cook Anthony Strausbaugh

Wm. Cromwell G. R. Smith

Joseph Goshen Dr. Henry Smyser

D Jacob Saum

James Duffin Peter Schloesser or

Messrs. Duncan & Ma Catharine Bender

hon Elizabeth Sheats

Catharine Drelap Michael Strausbaugh

John Dittenhofer Peter Strausbaugh

John Dickson, Esq. John Stallsmith

John B. Davis. Peter Scholl

E Catharine Supp

Frederick Ebert T

Rob't or David Fletcher Adam Tanney

J. H. Fletcher The Judges of the

Samuel Forney. Court of Common

G Pleas of Adams co.

Wm. Garvin U

John Gilbert Ann Underwood.

Wm. Gibbs V

James Gregory Albert Yandke

H G. Vanorsdalen.

David Heagy 2 W

George Hosler James L. Walker

Rev. E. L. Hazellus Nicholas Wierman

Charles Haris Nathan Wright

John C. Houghtelin Henry Walter

George Heagy, Sen. Catharine Williams

Jacob Heck Nancy Wray

Eve Hoffman Mary Weaver

K John Wallace

Thomas Kinny Joseph Wharfe

Thompson King Thomas Webb or

Andrew Kerrigan. John Zeigler.

L Lutheran German Ma-George Zoily 3

gazine Samuel Zeigler.

WM. W. BELL, P. M.

Jan. 3.

List of Letters,

Remaining in the Post-Office at Petersburg, Pa. on the 1st Jan. 1832

Archibald Armstrong Samuel Johnson

Messrs. Walls & Biggs Joseph Koufman

Daniel Bowersot John Koontz

John Bowersot John Leonard

Rev. Wm. Brown 2 Andrew Lohr

Wm. Briggs George Myers

John Butts Elizabeth Miller

David Cooley D. N. Mahon, Esq.

Michael Crouse Messrs. A. & W. C.

Nicholas Crismore M'Cormick

Mr. Crist Samuel Ozens

Jacob Diehl Stephen Packer 2

George Dotro George Snow

John Detrick Henry Schleifer

David Feaser Andrew Sheder

Nicholas Grupe Magdalen Sample

John Hilbert Richard Shaw

John Hay George Stetart

Michael Harner 2 David Yingling

Mrs. Hagan Frederick Yingling.

Samuel Ickia

Jan. 3.

General Jury.

Germany—Ephraim Swope, Geo. Wills,

Henry Shriver

Mountjoy—William Golden.

Mountpleasant—Peter Smith, Richard M-

Sherry, Anderson Ewing, Henry Herring,

Philip Kohler.

Straban—David M'Crary, Jacob Cassat,

Esq. Isaac Miller, John Thomas, Isaac Brink-

erhoff, Leonard Bricker, John Deardorff.

Tyrone—Jas. L. Neely, Isaac Sadler, of R.

Franklin—William Paxton

Cumberland—William M'Callough, John

Plank, James Boyd.

Hamilton—Peter Brough, Chas. Barnitz,

M. nolln—Simon Becker, John Rex.

Hamiltonban—Zephaniah Herbert.

Conioago—Andrew Mon-er

Gettysburg—Thos. J. Cooper, John Cross.

Berwick—Joseph Bittinger.

Huntington—William Moorhead.

Reading—John Deardorff, Solomon Albert.

Leary—David Shon, Henry Werts.

Jan. 3.

General Jury.

PUBLIC SALE.

In pursuance of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Adams county, Will be Exposed to Public Sale, on Saturday the 21st day of January next, on the premises,

A Tract of Land,
Situated in Mountpleasant township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Alexander Ewing, Moses Lockhart and others, containing

157 ACRES.

The Improvements are a two-story

Stone House, Two Double Log Barns, an Orchard, &c.,
three never-failing springs—one at the door; about 20 Acres of good Meadow; and 40 Acres of good Woodland; the balance in good cultivation—being Patented Land. To be sold as the Estate of **JOSEPH DIETRICK, dec'd.**

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. when attendance will be given, and terms made known by

JOSEPH DIETRICK, Adm's.

JOHN DIETRICK, Adm's.

By the Court,

JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.

Jan. 3.

If the above Property is not sold on said day, it will be Rented for one year from the 1st of April next.

NOTICE

To Constables, Wholesale

Dealers, and Retailers of

Foreign Merchandize.

PURSUANT to an Act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, passed the 7th day of April, 1830—CONSTABLES will take notice, that, agreeably to the second section of the Act regarding the duties upon Wholesale Dealers and Retailers of Merchandize, and prescribing the mode of issuing Licenses, and collecting said duties, they are requested on or before the first day of January term next, to wit: the 23d day of January next, to make on oath or affirmation, and deliver to the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions, a list of all the Wholesale and Retail Dealers of Goods, Wares and Merchandize, Wines or Distilled Spirits, except such as are the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United States.

MERCHANTS & DEALERS embraced in the provisions of the above recited Act, are hereby notified, that, according to the fifth section thereof, the Associate Judges and the County Commissioners will meet at the Commissioner's Office, in Gettysburg, on Tuesday the 24th day of January next, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, to hear them (if they see proper to attend) as to the amount of their annual sales during the year previous.

Licenses to be taken out on or before the 1st day of May next, for one year—Physicians, Apothecaries, Surgeons and Chemists, as respects any wine, &c. used in preparations for the sick, and all female traders, or single women, whose annual sales shall not exceed those of the 8th class below enumerated, shall not be required to take out License under the provisions of this Act.

The following will be the classification agreeably to the Act of Assembly:

1st cl. amt. of sales, \$50,000—\$50	40
2d do. 40,000	30
3d do. 30,000	20
4th do. 20,000	15
5th do. 15,000	10
6th do. 10,000	5
7th do. 5,000	3
8th do. 2,500	10

DAN'L SHEFFER, Associate

WM. MCLEAN, Judge.

THOS. EHREHART,

JACOB COVER,

JNO. L. GUBERNATOR,

Jan. 3.

Trial List—Jan. Term, 1832.

Dr. Smith's use vs. A. Swigert's Ex'r.

John Moore's use vs. Henry Colstock.

Plum vs. A. Plum's Ex'r's.

Mary Pittenturf vs. S. Wierman's Atm.

James Lockert vs. W. & J. Galbreath.

Jan. 3.

Grand Jury—Jan. Term.

Straban—John Dickson, Esq. Wm. Cash-

man, Jacob Tangenbaugh

Gettysburg—H. Denwiddie, R. G. Harper.

Germany—Christian Bishop.

Huntington—John Elliott, Moses Myers.

Franklin—A. S. E. Duncan, John Hershey.

Mountpleasant—Anthony Strausbaugh,

Anthony Smith.

Cumberland—James M'Allister, Henry

Denwiddie, Abraham Linah.

Latimore—William Wright.

Conowago—John Busby, Abraham Reiff.

Liberty—Maxwell Shields.

Mountjoy—Jacob Beckenrode, Robert Cum-

ningham, James McIlheny.

Menallen—Adam Gardner, Jos'h Latshaw.

Jan. 3.

General Jury.

Germany—Ephraim Swope, Geo. Wills,

Henry Shriver

Mountjoy—William Golden.

Mountpleasant—Peter Smith, Richard M-

Sherry, Anderson Ewing, Henry Herring,

Philip Kohler.

Straban—David M'Crary, Jacob Cassat,

Esq. Isaac Miller, John Thomas, Isaac Brink-

erhoff, Leonard Bricker, John Deardorff.